THE

WEEKLY INSPECTOR.

"Of those men who have overturned the Liberties of Republics, the greatest number "have begun their career by paying an obsequious court to the People—commencing "DEMAGOGUES, and ending TYRANTS." HAMILTON.

Vol. I.] NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1807. [No. 23.

MONITOR.

NO. VIII.

(Continued from page 206)

That France has a powerful party in this country—a party which is disposed to go all lengths to promote her interests, and to render America a fief in the empire of the jacobins, appears more and more evident from every day's events. We shall, however, in order, if possible, to convince the most incredulous, continue to cite proofs that French influence is operating, and undermining the foundations of society and national independence in the United States.

We have before observed, that the founders of the French revolution might be divided into the philosophers and politicians*. The former were, many of them, honest, but enthusiastic and wrong-headed. They believed that the principles which were first attempted to be put in practice on a national scale in the disastrous period of the French revolution, would effect something like a golden-age, in which mankind would be *governed* by *reason*; and fraud, injustice, and oppression, would be banished from among men:—

"Peace o'er the world her olive branch extend,
And white-rob'd Innocence from heaven descend."

The *politicians*, on the contrary, considered those principles and all the trumpery of Rousseau, Condorcet, Voltaire, and other visionaries of that cast, merely as part of the means for assisting France in her march to universal empire. They knew that the propagation of the principles, which were professed by these high-priests of atheism, would have a tendency to steel the heart, to nerve the arm of the community, and would, eventually, make France a hot-bed of ferocious, intriguing, & warlike conspirators, against the peace of mankind. They foresaw that when the mounds of society as then established in Europe were loosened, revolutionary principles would spread like an inundation, and that in whatever shape society was *rebuilt*, Paris would be the head-quarters of the new order of things. They knew that in the course of the overturnings, which would be the result of pulling down the pillars of established order, a great part of the immense population of France, would be thrown, as it were, loose upon the world; would make arms a profession, and the moment there should be any suspension from domestic troubles, would fall on neigbouring nations with resistless fury. These men made the philosophers mere tools for furthering their ambitious projects. They encouraged them to propagate the contagion of their principles among surrounding nations; not because they thought any benefit would result to the proselytes, but for the purpose of preparing them for the iron yoke of French liberty.

The first flagrant proofs of the intention of revolutionary France to draw America into the vortex of her politics, and induce her to make a common cause in a crusade against law, justice, religion, morals, and established governments, are found in the conduct and writings of Genet. This man appeared

* See W. I. page 293.

to consider himself as authorized by virtue of his powers, as champion of *French* freedom, to exercise, in the name of the republic of France, an absolute sway in that of America. He seems to have been a sort of diplomatic propagandist, and united the whims of the philosophers with the arts of the politicians, mentioned by BURKE.

His mission to the United States, landing in Charleston, violating the sovereignty of the country, by commissioning land and sea officers to make war on the British and Spanish ships, and possessions; hoisting the French flag in Charleston, as if it was a seaport of France; and his appeal from the government to the people, when he found his schemes thwarted by the wisdom of WASHINGTON, are events too well known to need a recital: But the following extracts from a translation of a letter, written to Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State for the U. States, dated May 23d, 1793, prove that Genet was intent upon making this country, in fact, a province of the republic, one and indivisible.

"Single, against innumerable hordes of tyrants and slaves, who menace her rising liberty, the French nation would have a right to reclaim the obligations imposed on the United States, by the treaties which she has contracted with them, and which she has cemented with her blood; but strong in the greatness of her means, *and of the power of her principles, not less redoubtable to her enemies, than* the victorious arm which she opposes to her rage, she comes, in the very time when the emissaries of our common enemies are making useless efforts to neutralize the gratitude—to damp the zeal—to weaken or cloud the view of your fellow-citizens;—she comes, I say, that generous nation—that faithful friend, to labour still to increase the prosperity, and add to the happiness which she is pleased to see them enjoy."

"The French republic seeing in them (Americans) but brothers, has charged me to propose to your government, to establish, in *a true friendly compact*, that is, a national compact, the liberal and fraternal basis on which she wishes to see raised the commercial and political system of the two people, all whose interests are compounded."

"I am invested, Sir, with the powers necessary to undertake this *important negociation*, of which the sad annals of humanity offer no example before the *brilliant æra at length opening on it*."

These opinions were responded by all our jacobin clubs, and many other better meaning madmen; and had not President WASHINGTON and the enlightened few who composed his councils, by a mixture of prudence and firmness which can never be sufficiently eulogized, staid the plague, the "family compact," mentioned by Genet, would have taken place, and America would have been swallowed in the great vortex, which has ingulfed the republics of Europe.

(To be continued.)

Interesting French Correspondence.

In the *Norfolk Ledger*, of the 14th instant, is published a number of letters from the French Admiral Willaumez, to the Minister of Marine in France, to General Turreau, the French Minister at Washington, and to Commodore Barney, which at once display the insolence of the French, and the contemptible standing to which our national character is reduced by the imbecility of our administration. As the letters are too long to be inserted at length, we shall merely give an abridged view of their contents, and select such passages as are of most importance.

The first letter is dated at the Havanna 30th September, 1806, and directed to the Minister of Marine of Paris.

In this Willaumez relates, that he departed from Martinique with a squadron of seven ships—That July 3d, in his passage to Tortola, he captured three merchant vessels—a fleet of 38 merchantmen at anchor off St. Christopher's cut their cables and joined

convoy under Admiral Cochrane—He formed a design to go to Tortola, but for want of a proper pilot, sailed to St. Martin's with his prizes.

On the 4th, in the morning, having taken the Fly, a small English vessel, he sent her to reconnoitre, and was informed by her, that there were no vessels in the Road at Tortola, having passed out during the day. The French Admiral pursued the convoy through the straits of St. Croix, and in the morning saw to the windward, at about 4 leagues distance, 12 sail, consisting of 4 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and corvettes, and brigs. Supposing this Admiral Cochrane's squadron, attempting to collect the convoy, the Frenchman lay by for him (as he says) till 8 o'clock in the morning, not being able to give chase, as the English were to the windward. He formed his squadron, however, in two columns, under topsails, keeping the frigate a-head. Admiral Cochrane followed, but carefully preserved the weather guage. Willaumez hoisted his colours and flag, and the English lay too off the island of St. Thomas. The French hove to and waited for them, but stood to the southward, and Willaumez pursued the convoy. He here accuses the English papers of giving a very incorrect account of this affair.

After an unsuccessful search for the convoy, the Frenchman sailed for the Bahama Straits, in search of the Jamaica fleet. In consequence of his fleet having suffered and being impeded by severe gales, the convoy escaped, and he learned that Sir John B. Warren had arrived in the West-Indies.

July 28th, at sun-set, saw a large ship to the windward, and two brigs. These he supposed might be Sir John, and made the signal to close the squadron, and keep to the windward, intending next day to engage this admiral to advantage. He boarded a schooner, however, which belonged to these vessels, and she afterwards informed him, that it was part of a convoy of Americans, consisting of eight sail, under the escort of two small frigates, bound to New-York, laden with coffee, &c. by the revolted negroes of St. Domingo.

"This news not being disclosed to me by the master of the schooner, till some days after the convoy had time to escape to the northward—*indignant at the conduct of the Americans, I immediately put the master of the schooner in irons, and all his people, and made sail in search of said convoy, determined to hang at the yard-arm, the captains and supercargoes, in the face of their countrymen at New-York—but being nearly off Cape Hatteras, the weather changed, and the gathering storm left me no hope of arriving off New-York in time to intercept these pirates.*"

Thus a gale of wind, it appears, prevented him from proceeding with this fraternal project, and he was afterwards informed that the convoy had put into the Chesapeake and Delaware. He then returned to cruise for Admiral Cochrane, but not meeting with him, proceeded on the 20th August to St. Jean, Porto Rico, from whence he proposed to sail on the 1st October. His design next was, to destroy the English fishery at Newfoundland, but in this he was prevented by a tempest on the 10th and 20th of August. The Veteran was missing, many vessels of the English perished, and their convoy was dispersed. The Foudroyant and Impetueux were entirely dismasted. The wind blew a dreadful hurricane for 36 hours, and when it abated, the sea was tremendous, and rendered it impossible to save any part of the wreck, and rig jury-masts; and it was not until the 28th, that he was able to steer for the Havanna, about two leagues from which, an English *small division of men of war*, accompanied by a large frigate, showed a disposition to attack this Admiral's ship. But in the course of half an hour, after firing at them 50 shot, they retreated to repair damages. Could he have attacked, or been in a situation to make sail, he says, the English would have paid the forfeit of their imprudent hardihood. On the 15th September he got into the Havanna.

He here complains of the unprovided

condition of his ship, the wretched quality of the sails, which determined him to return to France, and not wait till October. But the numerous squadrons of the enemy cruising in the Gulf, and before the principal French ports, induced him to continue out during all the long days of summer.

" A ten month's cruise would have been sufficient to ruin sails and rigging, had they even been new when I first sailed, but I needed not this hard trial to convince me of the miserable equipment of the squadron I was to command; for scarcely had his imperial majesty's squadron put to sea, before they proved leaky and unfit for sea—most painful is it to me to represent to you at this late day, these miserable equipments, no doubt very contrary to your intentions, and the wish of his imperial majesty, bestowed upon my vessels, relative to which I should have made very strong representations, could I have known it before my departure from France; but it was not permitted me to demand any thing, neither to inquire into what was requisite for the second squadron, before the first, completely unarmed, was ordered to put to sea; nor was it till after sailing, that I discovered the very bad condition of my ships."

The Admiral proceeds to state, that he had sent orders to such of his imperial majesty's ships as were reported to have arrived in the different ports in America, and Porto Rico, requiring a report of the condition of their ships, and commanding them to join him as soon as possible. The Foudroyant must be hove down—The Patriot he had learned had arrived at Annapolis—The Valereuse at Newcastle—The Cybele at Norfolk—all considerably damaged. He hopes when his scattered ships shall have joined him, to perform some important services—Declares that the Spaniards are well affected towards the service of his majesty the emperor—Gives it as his opinion, that some Spanish men of war, if ordered to proceed to sea with him, might effect some good—He says that it had been proposed to him to go to Vera Cruz for treasure, and concludes with sincere afflictions for the disasters his king's ships had met with, and suitable assurances, &c. of his " unbounded devotion towards his august person "

The next letter is to General Turreau, French Ambassador, at Washington. In this, there is nothing worthy of particular notice, except the following sentence :—

" I have just apprehended four seamen, deserters from the Valereuse frigate, whom I found on board an American brig, where they had been engaged at 17 dollars per month. *Now, Sir, if you can succeed in making the American government pay down a compensation for this misconduct, in seducing thus our seamen, you will punish it by making it smart in that point in which it feels most, viz. its avarice in money, and with so much the more justice, since those people* (meaning the American merchants) *have been for three years past continually injuring our marine, by seducing our best seamen from us.*"

Letter No. III, is likewise to Turreau. In this the French Admiral declares, that if he should be joined according to his expectations, by two more of his ships, and a Spanish ship, called the St. Laurent, he should have a force shortly, that would double that of the English, and thinks that Jamaica will, of consequence, speedily fall before him, which would rejoice his government more than the receipt of an hundred millions from Vera Cruz. He says, likewise, that " there is a *secret expedition going some where from this Island;* this I have correct. I beg you, Sir, to be particular in your observations *in the Chesapeak, and other parts of the Continent of the United States. Let the commanders of all French ships attached to you, know these operations, and their readiness will be found necessary.*"

No. IV. is likewise directed to Turreau, and is as follows :—

My Lord,

The contre Admiral Willaumez, commanding here the ship belonging to his imperial majesty, has given or-

ders to Monsieur Le Chaderaud, lieutenant of the ship charged with these and other dispatches, to say that he is astonished at the conduct of commanders belonging to his imperial majesty in the American ports. He is alarmed at the behaviour of the French Ambassador, so fully instructed by his majesty. He is determined as general in chief, to inform the French government of the conduct of the United States—but he trusts that the French ships are now supplied with all necessaries.

No. V. Is addressed from Admiral Willaumez, to his "dear friend," Commodore Barney, but contains nothing remarkable in a national point of view, exclusive of what we have gathered from the other letters.

The Editor of the Ledger accompanies the publication of the letters, with the following

REMARKS.

The general tenor of these dispatches is sufficient to prove the hostility of the writer towards the people of this country, and his insolent sentiments towards our government.

The first thing, however, that attracts our notice is, the conduct of Admiral Willaumez towards the captain and crew of an American vessel, because they did not give information against their countrymen. This gallant commander, whose fears converted the American merchantmen into Admiral Warren's fleet, put the *Americans in irons*. Yes, and as soon as he found that the ships that had so dreadfully alarmed him, were not Admiral Warren's fleet, but poor defenceless Americans; he is *indignant*, pursues them most manfully, determined (if he could catch them) "*to hang them at the yard-arm, in the face of their countrymen at New-York!*"—Reader! remember that this letter (as well as the others, but this more particularly) was addressed to one of the first officers of Napoleon's government, to whom the writer appears anxious to recommend himself. Savage cruelty, united with the most brutal insolence, are the characteristic traits exhibited by the writer. Some of our fellow-citizens are bound in manacles, because they would not become informers against their countrymen; and others are threatened with an execution, calculated to excite the keenest anguish in the breasts of their relatives, and to offer to our country the highest national indignity. The American ships were pursued to their ports, but fortunately for them, they escaped these blood-hounds, whose regret at missing them is strongly described. The gasconading parts of letter No. 1, may serve us to laugh at. The miserable manner in which this fleet was equipped, may serve to show to John Bull, that he has nothing to fear from the naval enterprize of Napoleon, and the fecility with which the resources of Spain are commanded, must rejoice the free and independent sons of America, that they cannot be made thus subservient to the domination of a French commander.

Letter No 3, now engages our attention; the conclusion of which furnishes an evidence of the impertinence which the French officers indulge when speaking of our government. Because some of the seamen of their frigates have deserted, and are found on board an American ship, the government is to be insulted. *Avarice in money*, is where our government is most vulnerable, says the admiral!—Since the time of the Directory, these Frenchmen have been trying to lay us under contribution in one way or another; in part, we are sorry to say, they have succeeded, inasmuch as they have sold us a country, which, by their management, we run the risk of losing again—but that is over—for God's sake let us keep fast our cash in future, for if they once put their hands into our treasury, we may, if no more, be saved the trouble of devising means to get clear of the surplus revenue. *The secret expedition*, of which the Admiral speaks of in the conclusion No. 3, it is most probable was intended for the Continent, and not for the British Islands, as they are too well guarded by their marine to indulge a hope of success.

From the 4th letter, we understand that General Turreau has apprised the Admiral, that the American government will not furnish money to equip his disabled fleet in the ports of the U. States.

At this the admiral is all indignation, he *is astonished at the commanders of the French ships!* For what, we ask? They could not make our government launch out cash; then why are they to blame? We can see no reason for blaming these commanders, unless they had neglected to lay our towns under contribution, and thus have extorted money. Monsieur Turreau has not obeyed his imperial majesty's orders—what those orders were we know not; but if they related to money, we believe Monsieur Turreau has not been idle. Finally, the Admiral has determined to denounce the American government to his imperial majesty. This threat, we have no doubt, will be put in execution, and the vengeance of his imperial majesty on our government, and on the people of America, they may or may not feel, according as the means of vengeance are afforded or denied.

—

REMARKS, *by the Editor of the W. I.*

In a subsequent paper, the Editor of the Norfolk Ledger informs the public, in answer to some persons, who conjectured these letters to have been fabrications, that they "*originated in the Havanna, for they were put on board a vessel from that port.*"

We do not hesitate to pronounce these papers as the most important, if we understand them rightly, that have been published since the famous intercepted dispatches of Fauchet; and we could wish in particular to call the attention of the public to No. III. directed to General Turreau.

What are we to think of this passage? "*There is a secret expedition going somewhere from this Island—this I have correct. I beg you, Sir, to be particular in your observations in the Chesapeake and other parts of the Continent of the United States.* LET THE COMMANDERS OF ALL FRENCH SHIPS ATTACHED TO YOU, KNOW THESE OPERATIONS, AND THEIR READINESS WILL BE FOUND NECESSARY."

Mr. Randolph says, in his speech on a resolution to apply to the President for further information respecting Burr's conspiracy, that "*From information I possess, I am well persuaded that Spain is concerned in the conspiracy, she is concerned not as defendant, but as plaintiff.*"

We likewise learn from Wilkinson's dispatches, who it should seem was formerly a confidant of Burr, "*that an attack on New-Orleans was apprehended from below.*" It is well known that Burr and Yrujo have been intimate, and suspicion, corroborated by many strong circumstances, has fallen upon that minister, as connected with Burr in his plans for the dismemberment of the United States. Is it not then more than probable that this *secret expedition*, is intended to aid that traitor? And what shall we think of the command to Turreau, to be particular in his observations in the Chesapeake, and requiring him to apprise the "*commanders of French ships attached to him, of these operations, and their readiness will be found necessary.*"

But we will state the facts as they appear concatenated, and leave the deductions to the public. Yrujo, by being Ambassador from Spain, is of course the agent of Bonaparte. He has been intimate with Burr, and some say, concerned with him in certain projects. The latter expected foreign aid to assist him in the conquest of New-Orleans. A French Admiral in a confidential letter declares, that a secret expedition is about to proceed from the Havanna, and requests Turreau to let the French commanders of ships on the coast of the United States, *know of these operations, and their readiness will be found necessary!!!*

This is, to be sure, a state of things calculated to excite alarm with men of common views, apprehensions, and feelings; but your double-refined politicians, your Sloans, and your Smilies, had rather trust our national Independence to the keeping of Turreau, Burr,

and Yrujo, than raise an army of our own citizens to repel invasion, and suppress insurrection.

The following little Poem was written some time before the French Revolution, and in part foretold with wonderful precision, what would be the result of the vain philosophy of the French Encyclopedists. The Chevalier, however, did not seem to have foreseen the more dismal effects which would be produced by the labours of these pioneers of destruction. The war of La Vendee, the siege of Lyons, and the massacres at Paris, did not appear to have presented themselves to his imagination.

—

The Chevalier De Lille's Prophecy.

Written in the year 1777.

(Translated from the French.)

Long live the lights of human kind,
Ye Encyclopedistes;
Ye formers of the Gallic mind,
Renown'd Economistes.
Reason and Wit ye will employ
To make our nation greater,
And, to complete a general joy,
Restore a state of nature.

From no old musty books you steal
The wisdom which you preach us;
Your own capacious minds can deal
New stores of sense to teach us.
Talk as you will of old Colbert,
Of Sully, and such prosers,
Those dunces never can compare
With our great state composers.

Soon shall ye see all ranks of men
Confounded on one level,
The wretch, who lies on straw-bed, then
On bed of down shall revel.
Into one mass, our wealth we'll throw,
The world to equalize;
Then draw a lottery, and show,
That each shall gain a prize.

Then friendly walking, side by side,
The equal, prince and clown;
Shall prove that Frenchmen take a pride,
The rights of man to own.
Then farewell laws, and such old things,
And parliaments farewell;
Adieu, ye princes, dukes, and kings,
While blackguards bear the bell.

When by *philosophy* we're grown
So very good and wise;
Frenchmen with gods, till now ne'er known,
Shall colonize the skies.
When old Devotion's pack'd away,
And Heaven no more we dream on,
Frenchmen shall adoration pay
To their own type—some dæmon.

Then will our jolly days begin,
Our loves will be in common,
Concubinage will be no sin,
Nor modest, any woman.
With cap of liberty, so red,
Each drunken dad shall vapour,
Dance carmagnoles upon his head,
And teach his sons to caper.

Fat, lazy, droning monks, no more
At public cost shall fatten,
No longer nuns shall Heaven adore,
With vesper, or with matin;
But casting all their vows aside,
They'll troop along the choir,
Each pale-fac'd nun, a blooming bride,
A husband, every friar.

Ye partizans of innovations,
How matchless is your glory,
France, as the model of all nations,
Shall raise you high in story.
Yet, let us give the honour due
To those who'll share your fame,
For Premier, Turgot, and his crew,
Divided honours claim.

Nor to our king the praise refuse,
Which justly we should pay,
Who votes himself a mere abuse,
And flings his crown away.
His sense of rectitude, how great!
Were e'er such talents known!
His kingdom thus to abdicate,
And kick away his throne.

MESSAGE,

From the President of the United States, developing BURR's TREASON.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Agreeably to the request of the House of Representatives, communicated in their resolution of the 16th instant, I proceed to state, under the reserve therein expressed, information received touching an illegal combination of private individuals against the peace and safety of the union, and a military expedition planned by them against the territories of a power in amity with the United States, with the measures I have pursued for suppressing the same.

I had, for some time, been in the constant expectation of receiving such further information as would have enabled me to lay before the legislature the termination, as well as the beginning and progress, of this scene of depravity, so far as it has been acted on the Ohio and its waters. From this the state of safety of the lower country might have been estimated on probable grounds; and the delay was indulged the rather, because no circumstance had yet made it necessary to call in the aid of the legislative functions. Information, now recently communicated, has brought us nearly to the period contemplated. The mass of what I have received, in the course of these transactions, is voluminous: but little has been given under the sanction of an oath, so as to constitute formal and legal evidence. It is chiefly in the form of letters, often containing such a mixture of rumours, conjectures, and suspicions, as renders it difficult to sift out the real facts, and unadvisable to hazard more than general outlines, strengthened by concurrent information, or the particular credibility of the relator. In this state of the evidence, delivered sometimes too under the restriction of private confidence, neither safety nor justice will permit the exposing names, except that of the principal actor, whose guilt is placed beyond question.

Some time in the latter part of September, I received intimations that designs were in agitation in the western country, unlawful and unfriendly to the peace of the union; and that the prime mover in these was Aaron Burr, heretofore distinguished by the favour of his country. The grounds of these intimations being inconclusive, the objections uncertain, and the fidelity of that country known to be firm, the only measure taken was to urge the informants to use their best endeavours to get further insight into the designs and proceedings of the suspected person, and to communicate them to me.

It was not till the latter part of October, that the objects of the conspiracy began to be perceived; but still so blended, and involved in mystery, that nothing distinct could be singled out for pursuit. In this state of uncertainty, as to the crime contemplated, the acts done and the legal course to be pursued, I thought it best to send to the scene, where these things were principally in transaction, a person in whose integrity, understanding, and discretion, entire confidence could be reposed, with instructions to investigate the plots going on, to enter into conference (for which he had sufficient credentials) with the governors and all other officers, civil and military, and, with their aid, to do on the spot whatever should be necessary to discover the designs of the conspirators, arrest their means, bring their persons to punishment, and to call out the force of the country to suppress any unlawful enterprise, in which it should be found they were engaged. By this time it was known that many boats were under preparation, stores of provisions collecting, and an unusual number of suspicious characters in motion on the Ohio, and its waters. Besides dispatching the confidential agent to that quarter, orders were at the same time sent to the governors of the Orleans and Missisippi territories, and to the commanders of the land and naval forces there, to be on their guard against surprise, and in constant readiness to resist any enterprise which might be attempted on the vessels, posts, or other objects under their care: and on the eighth of November, instructions were forwarded to general Wilkinson, to hasten an accommodation with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine; and as soon as that was effected, to fall back with his principal force to the hither bank of the Missisippi, for the defence of the interesting points on that river. By a letter received from that officer on the twenty-fifth of November, but dated October twenty-first, we learnt that a confidential agent of Aaron Burr, had been deputed to him, with communications, partly written in cypher, and partly oral, explaining his designs, exaggerating his resources, and making such offers of emolument and command, to engage him and the army in his unlawful enterprises, as he flattered himself would be successful. The General, with the honour of a soldier, and fidelity of a good citizen, immediately dispatched a trusty officer to me with information of what had passed, proceeded to establish such an understanding with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine, as permitted him to withdraw his force across the Missisippi, and to enter on measures for opposing the projected enterprise.

The general's letter, which came to hand on the 25th of November, as has been mentioned, and some other information received, a few days earlier, when brought together, developed Burr's general designs, different parts of which only had been revealed to different informants. It appeared that he contemplated two distinct objects, which might be carried on either jointly or separately, and either the one or the other first, as circumstances should direct. One of these was the severance of the union of these states by the Allegany mountains; the other an attack on Mexico. A third object was provided, merely ostensible, to wit, the settlement of a pretended purchase of a tract of country on the Washita, claimed by a Baron Bastrop. This was to serve as a pretext for all his preparations, an allurement to such followers as really wished to acquire settlements in that country, and a cover under which to retreat in the event of a final discomfiture of both branches of his real design.

He found at once that the attachment of the western country to the present union, was not to be shaken; that its dissolution could not be effected with the consent of its inhabitants, and that his resources were inade-

quate, as yet, to effect it by force. He took his course then at once, determined to seize on New-Orleans, plunder the bank there, possess himself of the military and naval stores, and proceed on his expedition to Mexico; and to this object all his means and preparations were now directed. He collected from all the quarters where himself or his agents possessed influence, all the ardent, restless, desperate, and disaffected persons, who were ready for any enterprise analogous to their characters. He seduced good and well meaning citizens, some by assurances that he possessed the confidence of the government, and was acting under its secret patronage; a pretence which procured some credit from the state of our differences with Spain; and others by offers of land in Bastrop's claim on the Washita.

This was the state of my information of his proceedings, about the last of November; at which time, therefore, it was first possible to take specific measures to meet them. The proclamation of November 27th, two days after the receipt of Gen. Wilkinson's information, was now issued. Orders were dispatched to every interesting point on the Ohio and Missisippi, from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans, for the employment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia, and of such proceedings also of the civil authorities, as might enable them to seize on all boats and stores provided for the enterprise, to arrest the persons concerned, and to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprise. A little before the receipt of these orders in the state of Ohio, our confidential agent, who had been diligently employed in investigating the conspiracy, had acquired sufficient information to open himself to the governor of that state, and to apply for the immediate exertion of the authority and power of the state, to crush the combination. Governor Tiffin and the legislature, with a promptitude, an energy, and patriotic zeal, which entitle them to a distinguished place in the affection of their sister states, effected the seizure of all the boats, provisions, and other preparations within their reach, and thus gave a first blow, materially disabling the enterprise in its outset.

In Kentucky a premature attempt to bring Burr to justice without sufficient evidence for his conviction, had produced a popular impression in his favour, and a general disbelief of his guilt. This gave him an unfortunate opportunity of hastening his equipments.—The arrival of the proclamation and orders, and the application and information of our confidential agent, at length awakened the authorities of that state to the truth, and then produced the same promptitude and energy of which the neighboring state had set the example. Under an act of their legislature of December 23d, militia was instantly ordered to different important points, and measures taken for doing whatever could yet be done. Some boats (accounts vary from five to double or treble that number) and persons (differently estimated from one to three hundred) had in the mean time passed the falls of Ohio, to rendezvous at the mouth of Cumberland, with others expected down that river. Not apprized, till very late, that any boats were building on Cumberland, the effect of the proclamation had been trusted to for some time in the state of Tennessee; but on the 19th of December similar communications and instructions, with those to neighbouring states, were dispatched by express, to the governor, and a general officer of the western division of the state: and on the 23d of Dec. our confidential agent left Frankfort for Nashville, to put into activity, the means of that state also. But by information received yesterday, I learn that on the 22nd of December, Mr. Burr descended the Cumberland, with two boats merely of accommodation, carrying from that state no quota towards his unlawful enterprise. Whether after the arrival of the proclamation of the orders, or of our agent, any exertion which could be made by that state, or the orders of the governor of Kentucky for calling out the militia at the mouth of Cumberland, would be in time to arrest these boats, and those from the falls of Ohio, is still doubtful.

On the whole, the fugitives from the Ohio, with their associates from Cumberland, or any other place in that quarter, cannot threaten serious danger to the city of New-Orleans.

By the same express of December 19th, orders were sent to the governors of Orleans and Missisippi, supplementary to those which had been given on the 25th of November, to hold the militia of their territory in readiness to co-operate for their defence with the regular troops and armed vessels then under command of General Wilkinson. Great alarm indeed was excited at New-Orleans, by the exaggerated accounts of Mr. Burr, disseminated through his emissaries, of the armies and navies he was to assemble there. General Wilkinson had arrived there on the 24th of November, and had immediately put into activity the resources of that place, for the purpose of its defence:—and on the 10th of December, he was joined by his troops from the Sabine. Great zeal was showed by the inhabitants generally; the merchants of the place readily agreeing to the most laudable exertions and sacrifices for manning the armed vessels with their seamen, and the other citizens manifesting unequivocal fidelity to the union, and a spirit of determined resistance to their expected assailants.

Surmises have been hazarded that this enterprise is to receive aid from certain foreign powers. But these surmises are without proof or probability. The wisdom of the measures sanctioned by Congress at its last session, has placed us in the paths of peace and justice, with the only powers with whom we had any

XUM

differences; and nothing has happened since which makes it either their interest or ours, to pursue another course. No change of measures has taken place on our part; none ought to take place at this time. With the one, friendly arrangement was then proposed, and the law deemed necessary on failure of that was suspended, to give time for a fair trial of the issue. With the same power, friendly arrangement is now proceeding, under good expectations, and the same law, deemed necessary on failure of that, is still suspended, to give time for a fair trial of the issue. With the other, negociation was in like manner then preferred, and provisional measures only taken to meet the event of a rupture. While, therefore, we do not deflect in the slightest degree from the course we then assumed, and are still pursuing, with mutual consent, to restore a good understanding, we are not to impute to them practices as irreconcileable to interest as to good faith, and changing necessarily the relations of peace and justice between us, to those of war. These surmises are, therefore, to be imputed to the vauntings of the author of this enterprise, to multiply his partizans, by magnifying the belief of his prospects and support.

By letters from General Wilkinson, of the 14th and 18th of December, which came to hand two days after the date of the resolution of the House of Representatives, that is to say, on the morning of the 18th instant, I received the important affidavit, a copy of which I now communicate, with extracts of so much of the letters as comes within the scope of the resolution. By these it will be seen, that three of the principal emissaries of Mr. Burr, whom the General had caused to be apprehended, one had been liberated by habeas corpus, and two others, being those particularly employed in the endeavour to corrupt the general and army of the United States, have been embarked by him for ports in the Atlantic states, probably on the consideration, that an impartial trial could not be expected, during the present agitations of New-Orleans, and that that city was not as yet a safe place of confinement. As soon as these persons shall arrive, they will be delivered to the custody of the law, and left to such course of the trial, both as to place, and process, as its functionaries may direct. The presence of the highest judicial authorities, to be assembled at this place within a few days, the means of pursuing a sounder course of proceedings here than elsewhere, and the aid of the executive means, should the judges have occasion to use them, render it equally desireable for the criminal and the public, that, being already removed from the place where they were apprehended, the first regular arrest should take place here, and the course of proceedings receive here its proper direction.

Jan. 22, 1807. TH: JEFFERSON.

[*The Documents accompanying the Message, will be given in our next.*]

REMARKS *on the President's Message.*

" Sometime in the *latter part of September*, (says the President in the above message) I received intimations that designs were in agitation in the western country, unlawful and unfriendly to the peace of the union," &c.—" and that it was not till the latter part of October, that the objects of the conspiracy began to be perceived." General Eaton, however, has declared, that he received overtures from Burr, soliciting him to join in erecting the standard of rebellion against the United States, *last winter*; and that he *soon after* communicated the proposals to the *President!!* Here is an express contradiction, which is worth the attention of the admirers of Marshal de Monticello.

Again—" Instructions (says the President) were forwarded to Gen. Wilkinson, to *hasten an accommodation with the Spanish commandant on the Sabine, and as soon as that was effected*, to fall back, with his principal force, to the hither bank of the Missisippi, for the defence of the interesting points o that river."

Now, it is somewhat wonderful that the President and Gen. Wilkinson should be able to make such *holiday-work* of fighting the Spaniards. These " instructions" were, it seems, telling Wilkinson to request the Spanish commandant, to be kind enough to suffer him to go and cut off Col. Burr, and he would return and fight him, when he should b more at leisure! But how our Chief Magistrate could calculate on the complaisance of the Spaniard in such an emergency, is to us somewhat mysterious.

General Wilkinson's letter, which it seems contained a complete developement of the designs of Burr, came to

hand the 25th of November, and the President's proclamation, which should seem to have been predicated on the important information which that letter contained, nevertheless, does not mention Burr. by name, as the head of the conspiracy, denounced in that instrument!!

Again—If the President possessed such a mass of information against Burr, before the end of November, how could it happen that some of it was not furnished at his trial, which was held at the Federal Court in Kentucky, and continued, we believe, till near the middle of *December?*

We might proceed to state further doubts and queries, which occurred to us on reading this message; but we fancy we have set down what will be sufficient to induce the public to turn a scrutinizing eye to the whole proceedings of the executive, connected with this conspiracy.

CONGRESS PATRIOTISM.

The last news from Washington, which exhibits even "*a speck*" of national importance, let us know, that the good citizens of New-York, have to rely altogether on the "*civility of their manners,*" for protection against the freebooters, or authorized plunderers of the ocean. On the 23d, Messrs. Mumford, Clinton, and Cooke, pushed the fortification-memorial with their united powers. But they might have better attempted to have "pushed oblique the centric globe," without the aid of even the lever of Archemedes. The whole *piggery* of precious patriots set up their notes and their bristles, in opposition to the measure. Had they been actuated by the soul of Bonaparte, they could not have been more obsequious to what must be the wish of that master-pirate, and the marauders who are enlisted under his banners.

At last, however, lest their views should be a little too manifest, the poor creatures even did consent that the paltry sum of 20,000 dollars should be granted for fortifications, and yet the same economists voted 250,000 dollars, for building gun-boats!!!

A correspondent of Mr. Carpenter, has written a witty article upon the subject, in which he makes the hollow-hearted, and addle-pated actors in this farce of legislature, appear extremely ludicrous*. But we are free to confess, that our emotions on perceiving such conduct, in those to whom we are obliged to look to for protection in the present dreadful aspect of our national affairs, are too serious to permit a smile, even of contempt. We feel ourselves overpowered by conflicting emotions of scorn, indignation, and horror.

If such men as these, who compose the majority in Congress, are permitted to cripple the energies, destroy the patriotism, and extinguish the spirit of the nation, we may quietly submit to the chains of Bonaparte. Our national independence is not worth a struggle. We are courting the lash, and forging our own chains.

Indeed, we could not have believed, that any set of beings, who claimed to be styled rational, could have been so incorrigibly stupid, and mulishly perverse. Such conduct wold almost authorize the people, whose rights, property, and lives, are thus sported with, to pronounce the compact which unites them to the government, void, by a violation, on the part of the latter, of the most solemn duty it enjoins. No allegiance can be due from a people to a government, which refuses to protect them from their enemies. The great law of self-preservation is paramount to any civil institutions, and if our rulers refuse the adequate means of defence, when we are menaced by foreign and domestic foes, they are to be viewed as conspirators against our liberty, our property, our lives. For our part, although we are disposed to be as charitable as possible, with res-

*See People's Friend of Wednesday last.

of France, and Spain, and Holland, have already been. The trade between our enemies and her colonies, would then be completely destroyed, which pect to the *motives* of the Congress-majority, who have decided, that we shall be delivered weaponless into the hands of the pitiless marauders of the ocean; yet we cannot prevail upon ourselves to think that the mere force of folly could lead them so far. Fauchet has long since told us that the "*pretended patriots of America have their prices.*" We do not say that they have touched *French gold*, but we believe that they entertain *French expectations*, or in other words, cherish hopes of power and emolument, by virtue of *French influence;* and, therefore, dare do nothing which would displease the French faction.

This may be thought harsh language; but it is the duty of every man at this perilous hour, to cry aloud, and spare not. The time will speedily arrive, unless a totally new spirit animates our councils, and the nation's energies are called into well directed, and immediate action, in which the voice of the patriot will be stilled, or vented merely in unavailing lamentations over a deluded, a degraded, and an enslaved people. Already we have reason to believe, these states are marked out into departments, to be held in thraldom by the upstart lords attached to the dynasty of French kings. The letters of Willaumez, the conduct of Turreau, the policy which Bonaparte has pursued with all other nations, are among the proofs that the tiger has his eye upon us.

Since our democrats are so fond of French examples, it would be well if they would imitate France in those things which are the source of her power. It would be well if they would catch a little of her military spirit, and not be ever preaching passive obedience and non-resistance as the "cheap defence of nations."

What ruin and devastation (says a late American writer) would be spread throughout France, at this moment, when she is warring with England, if Havre, and Nantes, and Rochefort, and Bordeaux, were in the same defenceless state as Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleston? And what is to be the fate of America, protected only by the becoming preparations, of which the administration speaks with so much dignity *?

But if our administration refuse to fortify against France, let them remember, that they may perhaps be under the necessity of meeting danger from other quarters; and as they appear to possess such an inveterate enmity to Great-Britain, it is very possible that they may have an opportunity to signalize their powers in opposition to that power. As our wise non-importation act was, in fact, tantamount to a declaration of war, it should seem that England has determined that it shall not be *a war of one side only*. Indeed, by our last intelligence from that quarter, we are led to believe that the patience of John Bull is very nearly exhausted; and that our Smilies, and our Sloans, and our Wrights, will be called on for further bounties for shooting Englishmen †.

A late English writer, whose work is commended by the English reviews, makes the following remarks respecting the claims and complaints of America:

"If, however, war with America should be the result of firm adherence to our rights, although no man of sense and feeling would fail to lament the necessity, it is manifest that, while we should be secure from any mischief, the first year of it, without adding a single ship to our present naval establishment, and without much additional expense, would more effectually embarrass the present tyrant of Europe, and scourge of the world, than five years warfare with him, while he is allowed to keep up his connexion with his colonies, through the Americans. THE SHIPS OF THE AMERICANS WOULD BE SWEPT FROM THE OCEAN, as those

* See "An Inquiry into the present state of the Foreign Relations of the Union," &c. lately published by Bradford, Brisban & Brannan, &c.

† See Foreign head of this day's paper.

we have been unable to effect, while we have treated the Americans as friends. The emigrations to the United States, from the heart of our country, which have been so injurious to our strength, would be at an end.—Thousands of our seamen (who are now in American ships, and must not be taken out by our cruizers, without threats of vengeance, accompanied by *offers of reward for murder*,) would relinquish the honours of their *citizenship*, and give back their *naturalization*, when they could no longer obtain protection or employment: they would return to their allegiance, and re-enter our navy *."

We do not cite these sentiments to justify, or express our approbation of them; but to show the worse than bedlamitish madness of those who direct the councils of the nation at this portentous period, in involving us in a dispute with the greatest maritime power in the world, and at the same time withholding from us all adequate means of protecting our sea-ports from the hostility of a single frigate.

It has been one of the artifices of the arch-traitor Burr, to attempt to persuade his dupes, that his plans were aided by some of the principal characters in America. Among others, he has endeavoured to implicate Commodore Truxton. The following will supersede the necessity of any more formal refutation of that villainous aspersion.

It is due Commodore *Truxton*, to say, that he spurned the overtures of *Burr*, and made a communication to the executive on the subject. It was to him we alluded several weeks ago, when we gave a view of the conspiracy, and stated that overtures were made to a person more distinguished than Gen. Eaton.

We are proud to find Gen. Wilkinson's conduct has been such as to entitle him to high credit. It is obvious, however, that the judicious policy which he pursued to detect the conspirators, was calculated, under all circumstances, to excite suspicion.

Gen. Eaton is reported to have stated in this city, a few days ago, that when *Burr* tempted him with the second place in command, Eaton asked him who was to be the first; and Burr replied Wilkinson. That Burr made some enquiries as to the marine corps, which Gen. Eaton praised for their discipline, that Burr calculated on obtaining that corps, and said—"Then, "Sir, I will turn Jefferson out of that "white house, and hang him; and "Congress I will *pack off*.

Aurora, Jan. 26.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

Washington, Jan. 23, 1807.

"I told you before, and I know it has not been believed, that Truxton never countenanced Burr's schemes; mrch more so, that he never intended to aid them. Burr has been deepest in making every one believe, that almost all other conspicuous characters were to join him; and he has particularly played this game with Truxton's name to Wilkinson and others. But can this be matter of surprize, when he caused many upright men of the most influential characters to the westward to believe, that the President himself was privy to his plans, and meant not to oppose them? Some of these have wrote to the President, with a desire to have it direct from himself, and have been duped into the belief of such assertions, until they had received his letters in reply. Burr caused secret communications to be made to Wilkinson, that not only Truxton was with him, but the whole navy!"

Political Register.

Prize Medal.—With the view of exciting an honourable and useful competition among the engravers of our country, Messrs. COLLINS & PERKINS, having selected several of the most

* From an 8 vo. Pamphlet, with the title of "The present Claims and Complaints of America, briefly and fairly considered."

eminent in their profession, gave to each a subject to engrave, and offered a Gold Medal to the best.—When the plates were finished, they were submitted to the examination of the President and Directors of the American Academy of Arts. The opinion of the Board, as to the collective merits of the whole, and the comparative excellence of several, is expressed in the following letter from Col. Trumbull.

We cannot here omit to remark, that Messrs. Collins & Perkins, in consequence of this liberal offer to advance the art of engraving in our country, by calling forth the ablest exertions of the best talents, have procured, for their correct and elegant Bible, a collection of plates much superior to any before executed in America. If publishers, generally, would offer similar incentives to the exertion of the Artist, while their own interest would be advanced, one of the most valuable of the Fine Arts would be patronized by the fostering hand of private munificence.

New-York, January 3d, 1807.

Messrs. Collins & Perkins,

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 2d inst. together with the specimens of engraving, executed in this country for your Bible, to which it referred was duly received and considered by the Directors of the Society of Arts.

I am charged, gentlemen, to convey to you the expression of the high satisfaction with which the Directors viewed these specimens of rapid improvement in the art of engraving; and to say, that while all are to be regarded as honourable evidence of the exertions of the several competitors, they cannot refrain from expressing the very particular pleasure with which they viewed *The St. Paul, (a) The Providence, (b)* and *The Holy Family, (c)* the works of Native American Artists, (two of whom are unassisted by any advantages from foreign education) and all of which must be deservedly considered as unequivocal evidences of great talents, and sure promises of early, and future excellence

While the Directors bestow this justly merited applause upon the gentlemen who executed the three plates before mentioned, justice required that they adjudge your medal to the engraver of *The Finding of Moses, (d)* whose superiority on this first competition, was naturally to be expected, from the superior advantages which he has enjoyed in receiving his professional education in Europe.

The Directors hope, that other opportunities of competition, laudable as that which you have given, will soon occur, to call forth new exertions of genius and industry. And judging from the first exhibition, they cannot but indulge the hope of soon seeing this branch of the polite arts carried to a degree of perfection in America, which shall excite the surprize, and even the emulation of Europe.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN TRUMBULL.

(a) Tiebout. (b) Fairman. (c) Maverick, jun.

(d) Lenney.

Abstract of Congressional proceedings.

TENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 16.

(Continued from page 246.)

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informing the House, that the Senate had concurred in the amendments to the bill suspending the non-importation act.

Mr. Dana (Con.) called for the consideration of the resolution, which he introduced yesterday, directing a survey of the coasts of the United States.

Mr. Crowinshield (Mass.) offered an amendment relative to surveying St. George's Bank, and other shoals, or banks, deemed dangerous to vessels, approaching the shores of the United States. This amendment, by consent

of Mr. Dana, was incorporated in the resolution.

The question was taken and carried on the resolution.

On motion of Mr. J. Lewis, (Vir.) the house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Potomac. The house concurred in the report, with amendments.

WEDNESDAY, December 17.

The house considered, in committee of the whole, the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States, after the 31st December, 1807.

A debate of some length took place on the amendment of Mr. Sloan, the object of which was to give freedom to all slaves imported in violation of the law. The amendment was supported by Messrs. Sloan, and Bidwell, and opposed by Messrs. Early, Macon, (the Speaker) Quincy, Clay, Cooke, and Alston. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Porter, from the committee on enrolled bills, reported that they had examined the act suspending the prohibitory law, and found it correct, whereupon the Speaker signed it.

THURSDAY, December 18.

Mr. Clinton presented the N. York memorial, on the subject of fortifying that city.

The house considered, in committee of the whole, the bill prohibiting the African trade; and, after considerable debate, the committee rose, and the bill was re-committed to a select committee. Mr. Pitkin pointed out clearly, the contradictions and insufficiency of the bill.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's message which relates to Spanish aggressions, reported a bill. The bill provides, that some protection on the Missisippi, below New-Orleans, to be designated by the President, shall be fortified, and that measures be taken to guard the approaches to New-Orleans from the east. Also, that the President be authorized to accept the services of not exceeding thousand men, to furnish themselves with horses, but to be armed and paid by the United States, and liable to be called into service by the President, at any time within years.

FOREIGN.

News of the most important nature, has been received in this place by the ship Cato captain Coit, from Liverpool. London papers down to the 4th December, present us with much important information, of which, the following is an abstract:

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Surrender of Magdeburg—Death of the Duke of Brunswick—Battle of Lubec, &c.

The 6th of Nov. was a most dreadful day in the annals of Lubec. The Prussian General Natzmer, being in that place with 4,000 men, the French, under Bernadotte, attacked the Prussians at 9 o'clock in the morning, out of town; both sides fought with bravery; towards noon the French appeared before the town with very superior forces, and were received at the gates with cannon charged with langrage, (mitraille) were repulsed at several of the gates, but succeeded in forcing that of Dem Borgthor; then began a most dreadful combat. The Prussian artillery did much mischief to the French, but the infantry entered the town, followed the Prussians into all the houses, churches, and public buildings, and made a most dreadful slaughter. The carnage lasted upwards of three hours, during which, the number of killed and wounded accumulated to a frightful height.

HAMBURGH, Nov. 14.

The Prussian army is totally ruined—all the principal towns, to wit, Custrin, Spandau, and Magdeburgh, have capitulated. In the latter, the French found an immense treasure, as all the most valuable effects from Munster,

Cassel, and East Friesland, had been deposited there as out of danger; it is really astonishing how ill provided, even with the most common necessaries, these places were, but for which they never would have fallen into the hands of the French, and particularly Magdeburgh, one of the strongest places in Europe; as to the King of Prussia, nobody knows where he is. The army of Marshal Davaust has arrived at Posen, and consists of 30,000 men.

Accident alone, prevented General Blucher from coming to Hamburgh, in which case it would have shared the same fate with Lubec.

A deputation was sent from that town, claiming the protection of the Emperor, and one will be sent from here.

The Duchy of Oldenburg has been taken possession of by the Dutch troops. Hesse has joined the confederation of the Rhine, and will of consequence be forced to act against Russia.

His Serene Highness, the Duke of Brunswick, is dead of the wound he received in battle. His Highness bore the exquisite torture, occasioned by the wound, with the utmost fortitude, but when he learnt the loss of his dominions, his heart began to break.

His son, the Duke of Brunswick, who heroically defended the gate of Lubec, arrived at his father's house the day after his death. His horses and jewels, were sold at public auction.

The French are strengthening and increasing the fortifications of Branau. A squadron of hussars has taken post at Titmanning, in the Bishopric of Saltsburg.

General Berthier gave notice that all Russian and Swedish ships might depart from Lubec unmolested. One Englisn ship only was there, which was taken by assault.

On the 10th November, the French took possession of Hanover. On the 12th, the Duchy of Oldenburgh was taken possession of for the King of Holland.

Bonaparte has proclaimed himself Protector of Polish liberty, and declared in a proclamation, that he was " their avenger—their creator."

The British merchants at Hamburg have been made prisoners of war, excepting a few that obtained sufficient notice to escape

It was reported, that negociations between Great Britain and America had taken an unfavourable turn. Every thing was done, say the English papers, on the part of the British government, which could be with safety or honour, notwithstanding the non-importation act, and the insulting language used towards G. Britain; but our anxiety for peace, could not originate in any dread of war. It was because we could not dread a contest with America, that we showed a disposition to moderation and concession.

Letters from Lisbon to Falmouth state, that Bonaparte had demanded from the Spanish government, a categorical answer to three questions. 1st. The nature snd terms of their negociation with Russia. 2d. Their reasons for not providing a sufficient security for their dominions in America. 3d. Why Spain was not at present arming, demanding at the same time, 50,000 dollars a day, until those questions should be fairly answered.

From Elsineur, it was reported that an action had taken place between the Russians and the French, in the neighbourhood of Posen, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The Russian army consisted of 140,000 men, and the French of but 60,000.

In the press of E. SARGEANT,
No 39, Wall-street,
And will speedily be published,
Recollections of the life of the late
RIGHT HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

ERRATA.—In the 21st Number, page 220, 1st line, 1st column, for " Charles Carrol, of Maryland," read *President Adams*, and in page 222, 1st column, for " in the letter above quoted," read, *in a letter to Charles Carrol, Esq.*

Published for THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN, at E. SARGEANT's Bookstore, No. 39, Wall-street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
PRINTED BY HOPKINS AND SEYMOUR, AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD.